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The Hongkong Telegraph

VOL. II NO. 86

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1947.

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Three Killed In Funeral Tragedy

Bombay, Jan. 10.
Three persons were killed and 50 others injured when two trucks crashed through a funeral procession which had erupted into a rampage of fire-setting and window-smashing.

The incident, an official communiqué said, climaxed new communal rioting which began in Bombay yesterday. During the disorders women were beaten with sticks, stones and acid was hurled into a passing motor vehicle.—Associated Press.

PARTITIONING MEANS WAR

Arab Rebel Chief On Palestine

Jerusalem, Jan. 9.
The Commander-in-Chief of the Arab underground resistance army said to-day that any British attempt to implement the plan to partition Palestine would be the signal for immediate declaration of war by his Arab forces.

The Arab leader, Mohammad Nimer Hawari, announced that he was moving his headquarters from Jaffa to a "place somewhere in the northern Palestine Hills".

Asked when the Najada would move into action, he said: "This will happen the moment we feel any provocation or any attack whatsoever or any situation threatening our future in this country. We are ready to fight by all means at our disposal to defend our country".

In an exclusive interview, Hawari was asked what ultimate solution he saw for Palestine.

He said, "I don't believe the British seriously mean to adopt the partition scheme to solve the problem. They know we will fight immediately if it is implemented. I think the British are clever enough not to make the Arab nations hostile. They need our friendship. What will probably happen is the status quo—Britain's dearest institution—will be maintained."—United Press.

FLIES TO LONDON

London, Jan. 9.
Dr David Ben Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, left London by air this morning for the Holy Land on his "peace mission" seeking to end terrorism there.—Reuter.

WILL DEFY BAN

Zurich, Jan. 9.
Professor John Smertenko, Vice-President of the American League for a Free Palestine, left Geneva for Paris by air this morning.
He announced in Rome recently that he would return to London in defiance of the ban on his entry to Britain and was reported to have left the Italian capital last night.
There was some mystification in Paris when he did not arrive there immediately but it seems that he broke his journey.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

From Tommy to Civvy on 450!

JUST how the authorities expect Hongkong Volunteers and other military personnel who have become demobbed here to outfit themselves in civilian clothes for an outlay of \$450, only they, with supreme indifference to sober, solid facts, can say.

This is what the Volunteers and others are entitled to, and which the authorities fondly imagine they can purchase in Hongkong to-day for the equivalent of £28: one suit, one hat, a shirt, vest, pair of underpants, one handkerchief, one pair of socks, one pair of shoes and a raincoat. The proposition would be funny if it weren't for the fact that those responsible for the decision appear to be deadly serious.

It is clear that the Hongkong Government, as representing the official interests of the Volunteers, cannot allow the matter to rest where it is. The Government must be made to appreciate that a body of men are being victimised by a decision that takes no cognisance of existing economic conditions.

The men concerned have a genuine grievance because it was they who remained in Hongkong after the reoccupation to help carry out the tremendous task of rehabilitation. Many have sacrificed repatriation leave to do their duty and their reward—an outfit allowance that will just underpants, handkerchief, socks, shoes, and raincoat from Ordnance stores—which should be made available to them—they would still be at least \$200 out of pocket if they completed the outfit with a suit and hat. It is a queer sense of justice and fair dealing that permits of such a position. In fact, it is intolerable.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

America Takes Her Stand On Atomic Energy Control

Lake Success, Jan. 9.

The United States to-day served notice that until Russia accepted the American plan for international atomic energy controls, the United States would not agree to begin general reduction of armaments and national armies.—United Press.

SOVIET ACCUSATION

Lake Success, Jan. 10.

The Soviet delegate M. Andrei Gromyko accused the United States of seeking to delay the drafting of a world-wide arms reduction programme.

Taking the floor in the United Nations Security Council at the opening of a full scale arms debate, M. Gromyko attacked the American suggestion that control with atomic energy be given priority with the declaration that the Americans mean this. "Either you agree to the American proposal on control of atomic energy and then we agree to the proposals on working out practical measures on general reduction of armaments and armed forces or—in case everything does not go smoothly with the American proposal on control of atomic energy, then we refuse in general to occupy ourselves with working out measures for general reduction of armaments and armed forces."

Australia's Mr Norman Makin opened the debate with the warning: "This is not the time for conflict." He then suggested a compromise aimed at satisfying both the United States and Russia which have introduced conflicting motions.

MAKIN'S PLAN

Under Makin's plan, the Council would accept three definite steps: (1) Establish along lines suggested by Russia a Commission to proceed immediately on measures to implement the Assembly decision and set up international control to ensure reduction of armaments and forces.

(2) Accept the report of the Atomic Energy Commission as a basis for the continuation of its work and expediting a convention for international atomic energy control. (3) Refer to the Military Staff Committee immediately the question of an international force for use by the United Nations, taking note of the Assembly resolution asking all member governments for information on troop strength.—Associated Press.

"RIDICULOUS" RUMOURS

Nanking, Jan. 9.
A United States Embassy source to-day branded as "ridiculous" rumours that Ambassador Leigh Stuart is resigning.
The rumours followed Gen George Marshall's sudden recall from China and his appointment as Secretary of State.—United Press.

CLYDE TOKEN STRIKE

Glasgow, Jan. 9.
Shipyard workers on the Clyde decided at a mass meeting to-day to hold a token strike on Saturday in support of their demand for a five-day week of 44 hours.
It is expected some 60,000 workers will take part, bringing to a standstill some 30 shipyards on the Clyde and Ayrshire coast.—Reuter.

TROOPS MAY BE CALLED IN

London, Jan. 10.
An authoritative government source said the government was ready to use troops, if necessary, to assure the distribution of London's food supplies, at present tied up in the markets by a strike of over 13,000 truck drivers and other transport workers.
With the butcher shops bare of meat and grocery stocks reduced to a danger point, the Ministry of Labour has ordered the workers to return to their jobs.—Associated Press.

Japanese Fighting Forces No Longer In Existence

Washington, Jan. 9.

Replying to a question whether Japan ever again will be in a position to attack the United States, the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr Howard Peterson, in a special broadcast to the three day Foreign Affairs forum, declared emphatically to-night that "there simply is no more Japanese Army, Navy or Air Force", and he emphasised that Japan wrote a renunciation of war forever into the new constitution.

In the first such official statement on the political and economic rehabilitation of Japan, Peterson and the State Department Deputy Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, Mr James K. Penfield, speaking from Washington to the forum in Cleveland, warmly paid tribute to General MacArthur's accomplishments, particularly the speedy Japanese demobilisation without a single incident.

Mr Peterson said that the United States is doing its utmost to speed up repatriation of 1,000,000 Japanese soldiers and sailors now in the Soviet Union or in Soviet-controlled areas. Penfield pointed out that the United States was prepared to handle repatriation at a rate of 250,000 monthly but added "it is somewhat disappointing to have to add that as far we actually reached an agreement for repatriation of only 50,000 monthly."

NEEDED FOR EDUCATION

"The United States wants these men back where they can be educated to democracy and where they can be put to work to make their country self-supporting. Full repatriation at the rate of 250,000 monthly for the unbettered damage done by Japan during the war awaits long discussion particularly with Russia; as also is accelerated economic recovery in Japan. The longer the Japanese recovery is delayed the more difficult will be for Japan to take her place in a peaceful world as a non-warlike nation. The policy of the United States government is to proceed with Japanese repatriations as rapidly as possible with or without 100 percent agreement of the rest of our allies."

He said he made that statement officially on behalf of the State Department.

WAR CRIMES TRIALS

Penfield stressed that the Japanese war crimes trials will be speeded up but promised that no wide amnesties such as that granted at Nuremberg in Germany will be contemplated.

Pointing out that the occupation of Japan is costing American taxpayers \$180,000,000 annually, Penfield said the United States must direct changes in Japan's national economy. Stressing that the development of new arms is a serious threat to Japan's raw silk industry, Penfield said it is up to the US government to decide now whether Japan should plant rice instead of mulberry trees to help the Japanese to become self-sufficient and financially independent.

"Because the Japanese depend on decisions we must make for them, the United States must have to act as an agent for the 150,000,000 raw silk already on hand and find customers who have cash to pay for the silk."

America's Role

"Before the war Japan was a great exporter of cotton textiles. Now American surplus raw cotton has been shipped to Japan to be processed into textiles for sale in world markets. Our role in this rather neat disposition of our surplus cotton, at the same time providing employment for Japan and textiles for the Far East, is chiefly to find paying customers. Protecting these interests and investments the United States must also provide food for Japanese workers."

In summing up the accomplishments and hopes of the United States policy in Japan, both Peterson and Penfield agreed that the (Continued on Page 4)

CAPTAIN BISSETT DUE TO RETIRE

Southampton, Jan. 9.
Captain Sir James Bissett, captain of the Queen Elizabeth and Commodore of the Cunard White Star fleet, who has reached the retiring age of 63 does not know yet when he is to retire.
When the liner arrived in Southampton to-day from New York, Sir James said: "I have had no word from the company and I do not know whether I am retiring or not but I have just been told that I am going on leave.—Reuter."

Guarded Overture To Communists

Nanking, Jan. 10.

A guarded Chinese Government overture to the Communists was made significantly following General George C. Marshall's outspoken criticism of both factions in protracted civil strife.

Peng Hsueh-pai, Minister of Information, issued a statement saying, "Now that constitution making has been successfully concluded, national reconstruction may start in earnest according to the programme decided upon at the National Assembly. Government may fulfill its long cherished desire of returning sovereign rights to the people."

"Therefore, Government is willing to discuss with the Communists a complete plan for the cessation of hostilities and Government reorganisation so that peace and unity can be achieved at an early date."

Peng gave no explanation of his statement and Communist headquarters in Nanking said that no message had been received from the Government.—Associated Press.

STOP PRESS Death Leap From Verandah

Two Chinese who tried to escape the police in a gambling raid last night fell from a first floor verandah and were killed. Another who tried to escape the same way is now in hospital, seriously injured.

The raid was made about 9 p.m. on a house in Temple Street, Kowloon. A crowd of people were said to be gambling on the first floor. They scattered as soon as the police party ascended the stairs, and three men attempted to make a dash for the adjoining house by climbing the verandah. In their excitement, all three crashed to the street below.

H.K. MAN TO PAY MAINTENANCE

London, Jan. 9.
At the Birmlem (Slake-on-Trent) stipendiary court, a maintenance order of 30 shillings a week was granted to Ruby Chan, of Hongkong, who applied on grounds of desertion against her husband, William Frederick Deakin, of Rutbone Street, Tunstall, Slake-on-Trent.

The provisional order, confirmed by the Hongkong Magistracy, was for \$50.

Commenting on the unusual procedure the magistrate said that the marriage took place in September, 1941, and the parties lived together until December of the same year.

The Japanese occupied the colony on December 25, 1941, and Deakin was interned.
Deakin alleged, he said, that his wife visited the compound arm-in-arm with a Japanese soldier and laughed at him being beaten up.
On the war ending, Deakin returned home and sent a letter to his wife asking her to divorce him as he was a great deal of unhappiness would be caused to three people.—Reuter.

Burmese Volunteers To Go To The Aid Of Viet Namhese

Rangoon, Jan. 9.

A Burmese Voluntary Expeditionary Force will soon set out for Indo-China to support the Viet Namhese Republicans in their struggle against the French, it was revealed here to-day by Dr Ba Maw, the one-time Prime Minister and "head of state" of the Japanese-sponsored Free Burma.

Ba Maw is organising active help for the Viet Namhese forces in Indo-China in response to an appeal he received from the New Delhi representative of the Viet Namhese Republic who urged the Burmese people to "raise their voice in support of the Viet Namhese struggle against the French to attain their freedom from colonial slavery."

"The commander of the first contingent of volunteers is 26 years old

Bo Yan Nang, a former 'colonel' in the Burma Defence Army during the Japanese Occupation, who served for a time as military secretary to Ba Maw when he was head of the Burmese Government.
Ba Maw told Reuter: "The first contingent will be small—about 100 men. We hope to raise another contingent later."

He said he had written to Barat Chandra Bose, the former member

of the Indian Congress Working Committee proposing a joint Indo-Burmese volunteer force to aid the Viet Namhese.

"We do not know yet whether the British Government will obstruct our programme, though we do not think they will," he said.
On the question of transport, he said: "We are prepared to march to Indo-China if necessary." He added: "The Viet Namhese is now fighting almost in the last ditch and suffering terribly."

APPEALS TO BURMESE

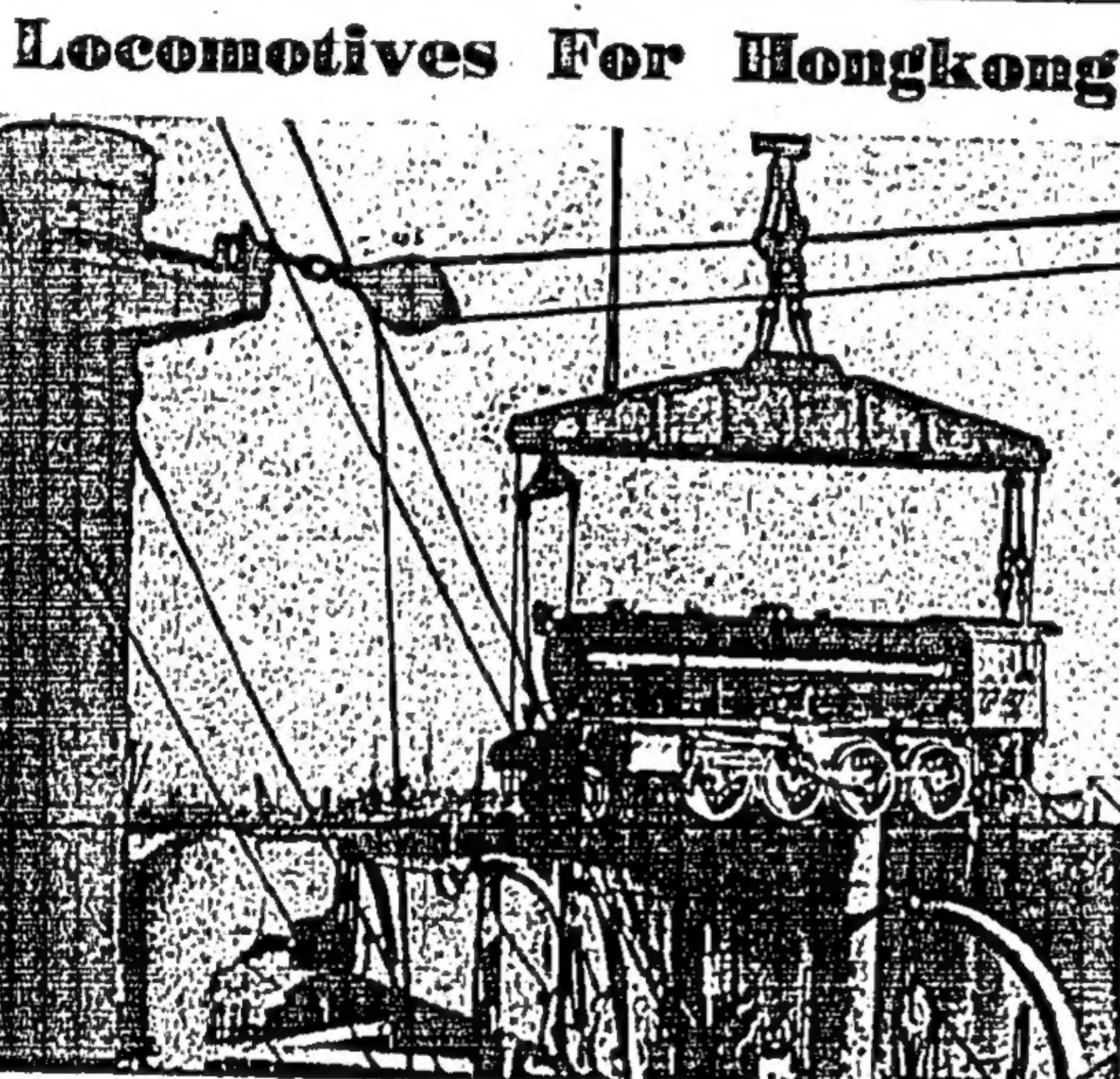
Ba Maw to-day issued an appeal to the Burmese people to rally to the support of the Viet Namhese cause and "raise a united protest of a purely national character."

He added: "What we are witnessing in Indo-China is now just an eastern nation, being coerced to submission by a western nation, but the oppressed exploited part of humanity fighting back its oppressors. Viet Namhese has turned to us as one Asiatic nation to another. Burma cannot betray her without betraying herself."

"We have used enough words about Asiatic unity. Now we have been asked to act. So let us all act and help freely when it is our turn to help in order that others will also help us freely when their turn comes."—Reuter.

MILITARY CHIEF LEAVES

Salon, Jan. 9.
Gen Jacques Philippe Leclerc, the former Commander-in-Chief of Indo-China, who has been visiting Paris to-day, was accompanied by other French military officials. The party expects to reach Paris on January 12.—Reuter.



Picture taken in King George V Dock, London, recently when heavy engines were loaded aboard the s.s. Glenogle for Hongkong. The ship is expected here at the end of January.

Expeditions All Over The Place Likely, Says Byrd

Boalboa, Panama, Canal Zone, Jan. 10.

The Antarctic may be crowded with rival government expeditions this season, but according to Admiral Richard E. Byrd, the current American Naval expedition will establish only radio contact with them if possible.

Admiral Byrd, here aboard the carrier Philippine Sea, told a news conference yesterday that the ship would leave as soon as it received cold weather supplies being flown from the United States.

Discussing the plans which are missing from the expedition near the South Pole, he said that the nine men aboard could hold out for two months if they landed successfully. He added that a party of 30 men is prepared to stay in the Antarctic all winter if there is any hope of rescuing the missing personnel. For the future, he said, the Antarctic could provide a short air route link of South America, Africa and Australia.—Associated Press.

SEARCH STILL HELD UP

Aboard Mt Olympus with the Byrd Expedition, Jan. 9.
Bad flying weather to-day continued to prevent the search for the

HON. C. S. DUE BACK TO-DAY

It is understood that the Hon. Mr D. M. MacDougall, Colonial Secretary, is due back from the United Kingdom by E.O.A.C. flying boat this afternoon.
Mr MacDougall has been in England for several months recuperating from ill-health.

REPORT ON GENERALISSIMO AND MADAME CHIANG

Washington, Jan. 10.

Reports from China that Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek was considering joining the Catholic church is receiving increasing circulation in the United States.

Dr Charles James Fox, onetime publisher and editor of the Tientsin North China Star, and at present practising law here, wrote in the Washington Times Herald: "Archbishop Paul Yu Pin was asked recently (in Nanking) whether it was true that the Generalissimo was about to become a Catholic convert, and he replied that both Chiang and Madame Chiang were receiving instructions in the faith and that the Archbishop hoped that both would become Catholics."

Fox continued "the reports being received here, is being received with enthusiasm in the Catholic circles."—Associated Press.

Australian Government's Attitude To Control Of Atomic Bomb

Canberra, Jan. 9.

The Australian Government agrees with the view of Professor Marcus Oliphant, British atomic bomb expert, that scientific discoveries should be available for the world and not guarded jealously by a single nation, Mr John Johnstone Dedman, Australian Minister for Reconstruction and Defence, said to-day.

Mr Dedman, who is to offer Professor Oliphant on Australia's

behalf the post in the proposed National University, Canberra, controlling all Australian nuclear research, said: "The benefits of research should be available internationally."

"Generally, as far as the Australian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is concerned, the result of its work is public, thereby making it available in any country in the world."

"In general, I believe that this principle ought to be followed." Professor Oliphant at a press conference to-day said that the United

States was not so vitally interested in the peaceful use of atomic power as Britain and Australia, because the latter possessed huge resources of oil, water and other power.

He declared that if the same energy were devoted to the development of peaceful use of atomic power, as had been given to its military use, atomic stations could be operating within five years.

Professor Oliphant said that he would make no decision about accepting a post with the proposed Canberra University until he returned to Britain in February.—Reuter.

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By

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Sprung beds and little lamps don't make a soldier

NOTES ON THE NEW ARMY
by GERALD KERSH

Author of "They Die with Their Boots Clean", of whom it has been written in the Evening Standard: "He knows what barracks smell like, how their inmates think, feel, talk."



THE Recruiting Office used to be a sort of tube through which the waste-matter of the nation was drained off into the Bad Lands of the Empire.

The regular private soldier was despised. It was assumed—not without reason—that no man capable of earning an honest living and shouldering the common responsibilities of the average citizen would ever join the Army.

Since the turn of the century, however, it has been demonstrated that a good citizen can be a sound soldier—and, conversely, that a Regular soldier can be a good citizen.

The simple fact of the matter is that before you are a good soldier you must learn to be a good neighbour.

Soldiering, now, is by way of being a highly skilled trade. It takes a high type of individual to practise a skilled trade.

The War Office has arrived at the conclusion that it wants to attract the sort of men that may make a formidable body of self-reliant, civilised individuals—serious professional soldiers—intelligent men of war. Hence, the New Army.

The New Army is to have curtains at its windows. "Lights out" will be abolished. Sleek parades and pay parades will cease to exist.

This is all very well. I am entirely in favour of improved conditions in the Army.

It is, for instance, good that a soldier should be allowed to make his own appointment for a consultation with the medical officer. But it would be even better if the Army, first of all, looked to the quality of its medical officers.

I maintain that the medical officers in the British Army are, in general—of course, there are exceptions—doctors who have demonstrated themselves to be wretched failures in private practice.

"CONSPIRACY"

NO general in the command must now give more than two hours' warning of a proposed visit to camp.

"This will cut out all that scrubbing which usually goes on before a general's visit," said General Sir Brian Horrocks.

This, of course, indicates that there was a tacit conspiracy between generals and officers commanding camps.

It leads one to believe that a general preparing to inspect a camp expected to find it in an unprintable state of filthiness; that there was a system of shadowy signalling between general and colonel, so that the general bounced in after a given warning like a corrupt detective into a night club in the 1920s.

A most unhappy suggestion!

I was in Pirbright Camp, which is one of the most difficult places to keep clean on the face of the earth; and I can tell you that by 7.45 in the morning every hut was fit to be inspected by Alexander Hamilton.

We were taught that good soldiering is something like a prologue to good citizenship, and that a dirty man is an inferior man.

SELF-RESPECT

A SOLDIER should keep himself and his hut clean because he prefers to be that way, and not because a general is going to pay him a visit.

The soldier who scrubs his hands and tidies his bed-area in anticipation of an inspection is no better than a woman who wears clean underclothes in case she happens to be knocked down by a car in the street and examined by a strange doctor.

The Director of Public Relations at the War Office should have made clear the point of the new rule concerning inspections—he should have indicated that the New Army wants to encourage cleanliness for the sake of individual self-respect.

Great Stuff this Tea!

final article of the series by
RAY MILLAND

I'M sorry if I keep on talking about drink, but when in Britain I drink a lot of tea. In the States it is not possible to drink tea. They fill a teapot with hot, not boiling water. Then they take a little bag filled with tea leaves and slosh it around until the water is sufficiently coloured.

If you want milk with this brew, you have to make a fuss. Normally, they serve cream.

That's why a good strong cup of tea (Indian, with plenty of milk and sugar) seems so darned good to me. Back in Hollywood I drink coffee. They can make coffee in America. I say nothing about English coffee, being a kindly sort of a fellow.

They tell me there were complaints, when the G.I.'s were in Britain, about the warm beer.

In my view there's nothing wrong with the temperature of British beer, whatever else may be said about it. American beer is so gassy that it would blow your head off if its enthusiasm weren't cooled by being icy nearly solid.

I WAS A NEW BOY

FIRST time I took a girl out in America as a new boy from Britain I looked quite presentable. Or so I thought until I called for her at her apartment. She gave me such a look that I had a paralytic notion that something wasn't done up.

My wife, who is a very well-disposed person, put me wise. I learned that when a man takes a girl out over there he is expected to bring a small corsage, if he hasn't had the florist send one round in advance of his arrival on her doorstep.

Up till then I had regarded a bouquet as a rather special mark of regard, not to be included in without due care and attention.

Talking of girls, I'm glad to find that the shoes they are wearing in Hollywood haven't got a footing in Britain. These shoes are mounted on mighty great platforms. They make a girl look as if she had two club feet.

TAKING A BATH

PEOPLE in Britain have an exaggerated respect for American household equipment, especially in the matter of bathrooms.

American bathrooms are so clinical that taking a bath is like going to a doctor's office.

Now a British bathroom is a miracle of engineering, with mighty great faucets and other Heath Robinson contraptions. You can travel the States without finding a simple gadget which they apparently forgot to bring over in the Mayflower. Even the most venerable British bathrooms have it. I mean the hot towel rail.

There is something else which a guy of my height appreciates. An American bathtub is so short I can't lie down in it. A British bathtub, on the contrary, is proportioned like the swimming pools in the Queen Elizabeth.

BRITISH hustle is something for a tourist from the States to marvel at.

Two American businessmen meet to do a deal. The seller knows exactly how much he is prepared to drop on his price. The buyer knows, too. But they settle down for a half-hour's talk. They get a lot of pleasure out of the haggle.

British businessmen do not spend time that way. A grunt and a nod and the conversation is over.

I HAVE to keep on telling my friends in Britain that I am not personally responsible for the drought of Scotch in the country. They are surprised when I add that in Hollywood Scotch whisky is nearly as hard to get as it is in England.

At home I like to make this brew. I heat a bottle of cheap French wine with a few sticks of cinnamon, two cloves, a grate of nutmeg and a little sugar. This has to simmer, not boil. It is called Glühwein, which is the German for mulled wine, so I guess it is an enemy invention. Maybe it will help with that Algerian invasion. Good-bye for now.

A great many players—for too many in this enlightened bridge age—have only the haziest notion of what constitutes a sound opening two-bid. Thus, we see the sort of absurdity produced by South in the following deal:

South, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
7 6 3
Q J 10 2
4 2
A K 5 4
WEST
K 10 9 4
7
J 10 8 7 5
J 8 2
EAST
8 5 4
Q 9 6
Q 10 9 6
SOUTH
A 8 2
A K 9 8 3
A K 3
7 3

The bidding:
South (1) Pass 3 clubs East Pass
South (2) Pass 4 hearts East Pass
South (3) Pass 5 hearts East Pass

After the smoke of battle had cleared away and South was down

one—having had no play, however remote, for his slam contract—South said aggrievedly to his partner, "Why did you jump all the way to six? Didn't you hear me sign off at three no trump? And besides, I was the one with the big hand—the one who opened with a two-bid—who might have let me be captain. Instead of taking charge yourself." He sighed, deeply wounded. "If you wanted a slam you might have bid five hearts over my three no trump, to let me decide what I wanted to do."

North was remarkably forbearing, under the circumstances. "This is what he might have pointed out to South:

South had nothing approaching a two-heart bid. Yes, he had five honour tricks, but he also had a minimum of six losers, by the most optimistic count possible. In other words, his hand alone would perhaps fulfil a contract for one heart! Thus (still using the optimistic count) North would have to supply three tricks for even a game contract! South's point about having signed off was silly. A two-bidder can't sign off!

But no. The entire issue is confused. For what do they take the potential British fighting man, that they try to attract him with chintz curtains and sprung beds and little lamps?

These are extremely pretty things to have; but a soldier wants, fundamentally, certain things that he regards as infinitely more important.

The private soldier wants, for instance, the same social status as, say, a filling clerk has.

He wants what it takes to make his wife as well dressed and secure as his neighbour's wife.

He wants to feel that it is possible for him to ask a woman to marry him without imposing upon her credulity and his conscience a whole song-and-dance about suffering, and starving, and waiting, and working, and hoping, and trusting—in the name of love—until such time as he prizes himself loose and gets a job at £4 a week.

TRIVIALITIES

ANYONE who knew just a little about the plain citizen in uniform would know that this talk of trivialities offends rather than attracts the man who is thinking of going into the Army.

He would know that the common Englishman does not want bedside lamps, fancy curtains, and sergeant-majors that purr instead of growl.

The enlisted man, living rough among men, wants above all things the opportunity to live his own life when his day's work is done.

It is only the grim grey barrack-wall that makes him feel poorer than any other apprentice learning a trade. He doesn't let the sergeant's insults worry him, or the corporal's curses get between him and his sleep.

Boarded, clothed, lodged, washed, doctored, and given a little money to spend, what does the soldier want? Nothing but personal liberty off parade between wars—the right to come and go between dusk and dawn—the same amenities as the most parsimonious draper is compelled by law to allow his meanness assistant.

He wants what he was convinced that he was fighting for, simply a chance to be himself.

Rupert and Ninky—II



Tigerlily smiles mysteriously at Rupert's words, but she doesn't explain anything. Then she gets a sack for the cotton wool and sends him off home with it. Mrs. Bear is delighted with the stuffing and grasps it eagerly. Then she, too, draws back suddenly. "Do it, make your fingers tingle, too!" exclaims Rupert. "That's just what it did to me, and Tigerlily wouldn't tell me why. Never mind, you'll quickly get used to it." "It's fine," says Mrs. Bear. "The cloth donkey will soon be done now."

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According To Culbertson

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A great many players—for too many in this enlightened bridge age—have only the haziest notion of what constitutes a sound opening two-bid. Thus, we see the sort of absurdity produced by South in the following deal:

South, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
7 6 3
Q J 10 2
4 2
A K 5 4
WEST
K 10 9 4
7
J 10 8 7 5
J 8 2
EAST
8 5 4
Q 9 6
Q 10 9 6
SOUTH
A 8 2
A K 9 8 3
A K 3
7 3

The bidding:
South (1) Pass 3 clubs East Pass
South (2) Pass 4 hearts East Pass
South (3) Pass 5 hearts East Pass

After the smoke of battle had cleared away and South was down

one—having had no play, however remote, for his slam contract—South said aggrievedly to his partner, "Why did you jump all the way to six? Didn't you hear me sign off at three no trump? And besides, I was the one with the big hand—the one who opened with a two-bid—who might have let me be captain. Instead of taking charge yourself." He sighed, deeply wounded. "If you wanted a slam you might have bid five hearts over my three no trump, to let me decide what I wanted to do."

North was remarkably forbearing, under the circumstances. "This is what he might have pointed out to South:

South had nothing approaching a two-heart bid. Yes, he had five honour tricks, but he also had a minimum of six losers, by the most optimistic count possible. In other words, his hand alone would perhaps fulfil a contract for one heart! Thus (still using the optimistic count) North would have to supply three tricks for even a game contract! South's point about having signed off was silly. A two-bidder can't sign off!

Crossword Puzzle

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TOWARDS A CURE FOR CANCER

By Howard W. Blakeslee

The remarkable effects of sex hormones, both male and female, on breast cancer in women which prolong life and relieve terrible suffering, were reported to the American College of Surgeons recently.

This new use of hormones is too recent to determine whether anyone might ever be cured, although a few women in their seventies have lived more than a year so far with their cancers apparently gone.

The reports were made by Dr. Frank E. Adair, of New York, an outstanding cancer surgeon, and Dr. T. Nathanson, of Boston.

Dr. Adair is using the male hormone, testosterone, and Nathanson the female, oestrogen, sex hormones, allentrol. Both started using the hormones on elderly and incurable women.

Dr. Adair is now using the male hormone on younger women whose lives can be saved by regular surgical operations. He uses the testosterone on these younger women in hope that it will prevent the return of the cancer in the terrible form known as metastases, in which little cancers start all over the body. It is too soon, he said, to know whether this experiment will do them any good. The male hormone, used for women who already have had the recurrent, spreading metastases, is paradoxical. It is no good for the cancers in soft tissue, but seems to wipe out the cancers in bones.

It has, Dr. Adair said, enabled women who had been in terrible pain, and bedridden, to walk again and to return to work in comfort.

The female hormone used in Boston has quite different effects. It has caused breast cancer itself to heal temporarily, for months and in some cases for one or two years. It has caused disappearance of soft metastases in the lungs. Dr. Nathanson said this female hormone appears to be of little benefit until after 40, and then is progressively more effective with increasing age, especially in the seventies and the eighties.

Dr. Adair said that the male hormone deepens the voices of women, grows a little hair on their faces and otherwise slightly masculinizes them. But this, he said, is counter balanced by the relief from suffering—Associated Press.

NANCY She Learns Fast



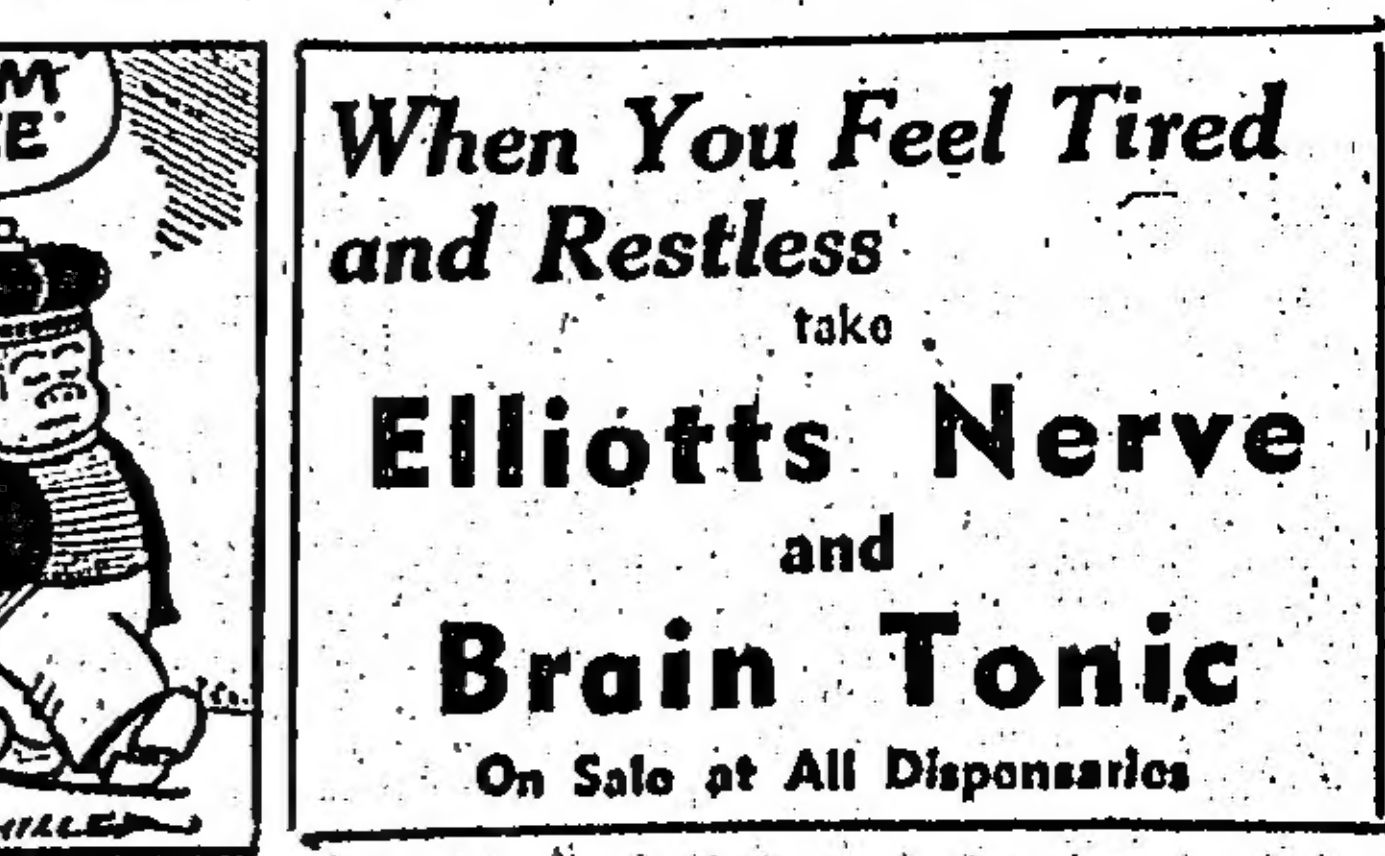
By Ernie Bushmiller



LET THEM EAT CAKE



When You Feel Tired and Restless



'Micky' Hahn's New Book

Emily Hahn, the writer, has written a new book. It is not a book about China or Chinese subjects, but about Sir Stamford Raffles, who founded and built Singapore. After reading the final publishers' proofs, "Micky," left for England with her husband, Major C. R. Boxer, to visit his parents.

"Micky" Hahn lived in Hong-kong for some years before the war. She was repatriated during the occupation.

The following review of her new book is by Lewis Gannett, book reviewer of the New York Herald-Tribune.

Since the redoubtable Frederick Ward, of Salem, Mass., routed the T'ai-ping forces for the Manchu Emperor almost a century ago, it is probable that no American has been the subject of more gossip up and down the China coast than Emily ("Micky") Hahn. Miss Hahn some years ago wrote a curiously reticent biography of "The Young Sisters" and a curiously unreticent autobiography, "China to Me." Now she has found a topic entirely to her taste in "Raffles of Singapore" (Doubleday, \$3.50).

Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles was a man who seldom took other men's orders, which is quite to Miss Hahn's taste. In history he is best known as the man who conquered and built Singapore. But what perhaps most endeared him to Miss Hahn, a dainty and a fanciful, was that he kept ghibbons in uniform running about his home.

Miss Hahn obviously loved writing every one of the 556 pages of her book. She built reviewers on quoting a scholar's comment on another scholar's book, too curious for the specialist and too detailed for others, and suggesting that the phrase might be applied to her own. She offers her frankly unorthodox book to those who like herself, were "cheated at school by did teaching and never learned of history's true deep pleasures."

The true, deep pleasure of history for her seems to be reading what stuffer historians wrote and then speculating upon what the unstuffed facts may have been. Throughout the book she carries on a running debate with the all-too-worthwhile Sophia Raffles, eldest and earliest biographer of Sir Stamford, and with Dutch and British scholars, inhibited by their contrary national biases.

Miss Hahn believes that a modern woman's wit can see truth where the historians miss it, and that her delighted readers will often agree with her. She lords her sober facts with Mickyish asides.

Lure of the Tropics The famous lure of the tropics is the houseboy, Miss Hahn declares, describing the home life of the Raffleses in Penang, Batavia, Bencoolen and other points well east of Suez.

"Don't believe the girl who says, 'There's something about India. I don't know what it is, but I'm longing to go back.' She knows perfectly well that it is. It's the way she can say to her Indian head servant, 'There'll be ten for dinner to-night, and then go out shopping for a hat!'

As lieutenant governor of Java and all its dependencies from 1811 to 1816, when England was ruling Java as trustee for the Dutch, then under the wing of Napoleon, Raffles had a staff of 450 servants; of these 357 kept his town house in order, and he paid them a total of 352 Spanish dollars a month.

Miss Hahn has a pretty taste in domestic details. If you want to know what Dutch women wore in those days, what they ate, or about the taste of the Sumatran cannibals for human ears and other parts of the human anatomy, Miss Hahn will tell you, in details.

Major Boxer's Role Her husband, Major C. R. Boxer, she says, was responsible for all of the translation and much of the selection of the Dutch material used, which makes up a considerable part of Miss Hahn's story.

One reference even suggests that he may originally have intended to be co-author with his rambunctious wife of a book about Raffles; his book was begun in Hongkong before Pearl Harbor. But as Miss Hahn coyly puts it, "on a summer of occasions Major Boxer's views did not coincide with those of his wife, which is one of several reasons for his firm, consistent refusal to accept more credit for his help than is herewith given."

Court Martial Result Of Kiangwan Explosions

Gen Fu Wen, commanding officer of the No. 1 Supply Service District entrusted with the custody of the Kiangwan ammunition dump, together with two of his subordinate officers, have been ordered to be relieved of their posts and will face court martial, as a result of the series of explosions at the Kiangwan ammunition dump on the afternoon of December 7, which resulted in at least four deaths and injuries to many others and the loss of a large quantity of munitions stored at the dump, according to Nanking reports.

Gen Chin Teh-shen, vice-minister of National Defence, has been sent to Shanghai to hold a hearing of the case by the Central Government which attaches great importance to the Kiangwan explosions.

Gen Chin will be assisted in his work by Pao Chi-hwang, chief of the Ministry of National Defence's judicial department. No date, however, has been fixed for the hearing which will be held at the Shanghai Wosung Garrison Headquarters.

The explosions of the Kiangwan ammunition dump, followed by the fire was caused by the careless handling of a box of hand grenades

by the workers at the warehouse. It was later ascertained by the military authorities. A box of hand grenades fell from the top of a pile of ammunition cases, causing a series of explosions, it was found out by the military authorities.

The main losses, apart from the war materials, were suffered by the large and spacious Kiangwan Stadium which was turned into an ammunition dump at the end of the war. Half of the Stadium was completely destroyed, while the other half, which also contained munitions, was saved by the good work of the Shanghai Fire Brigade which flooded the whole area in order to prevent the spreading of the fire caused by the explosions.

SINGAPORE BUILDING ACTIVITY

Singapore is experiencing something of a building boom—but this activity will not do anything to alleviate the critical housing situation inasmuch as the buildings in course of erection, and contemplated, are virtually all office buildings or cinemas of the "super" variety.

Symptomatic of this activity is the new Rex Cinema, the first theatre to be built in Singapore since the liberation. Seating 1,500 persons in air-conditioned comfort, the Rex is claimed to be the acme of modernity.

Meanwhile, work on a new 15-story "skyscraper" to house the Singapore branch of the Bank of China is scheduled to begin on January 15. The 200-foot building will be erected on a site which was bought by the Bank of China in 1937 for \$715,000 in Battery Road, near the main waterfront of the downtown business section of the city.

Other Projects

Another new building project, which will change Singapore's waterfront skyline, will be started around the middle of the year when an eight-story ultra-modern public library, to cost around \$1,250,000, will go up on a site bounded by Hatfield Quay and Finlayson Green.

Yet another proposed building, the plans of which have been approved in principle by Singapore's Municipal Commissioner, is a multi-million dollar 11-story combined luxury hotel and cinema, the latter to seat 1,500, which is to be erected in North Bridge Road, not far from the business section.

Pres. Wilson, Luxury Ship, Is Launched

The luxury liner SS President Wilson, second of the two largest ships to be built on the U.S. Pacific Coast since 1929, was launched recently at the Bethlehem-Alameda shipyards.

The 22,900-ton liner was launched in ceremonies attended by more than 2,500 spectators. Mrs. E. Russell Lutz, wife of the American President Lines' vice-president, which will operate the new ship, smashed the bottle of champagne against the hull of the ship to send the ship sailing into the estuary.

The President Wilson is a 610-foot stater ship to the President Cleveland, which was launched last June. Both were designed as Navy troop transports and converted to luxury liners after the war ended.

The keel of the President Wilson was laid November 27, 1934. Designed to carry 552 cabin and tourist passengers and a crew of 338, the ship will have two swimming pools, libraries, motion picture facilities, gymnasium, barber and beauty shops and elaborate decorations.

It is scheduled for delivery in July this year. The President Cleveland will be ready for operation in April.

The two liners are the last of an original contract for 10 troopships.

CEYLON WON'T TALK ENGLISH

English will cease to be the language of administration in Ceylon ten years hence, if the recommendations of the Select Committee of the State Council which was appointed last year to report on "the steps necessary to effect the transition from English to Sinhalese and Tamil as the official languages" are adopted.

The Committee has recommended various steps to be taken immediately in order to effect a smooth transition from English to local languages.

The report states Sinhalese and Tamil should be the media of instruction at the University as soon as the necessary books are available. Dealing with the English language, the Committee recommends that English should be a compulsory subject in all faculties so long as it forms the chief link with the outside world.

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China Losing Economic Race To Japan

China's internal strife has left the road clear for Japan to win back her economic dominance in Asia, in the opinion of business quarters and political observers in Shanghai. The general expectation—mixed with a good deal of anxiety—is that the industrious Japanese will not be slow in making use of their opportunity, reports United Press.

Throughout the Far East economic conditions to-day are propitious for Japan's eventual economic comeback, it is pointed out. China's exports are virtually at a standstill. India has a wartime backlog in consumer goods to fill before she can think of sending them beyond her shores. The war-ravaged Philippines is goods-hungry. There is a market in the South Seas.

The rapid dissipation of China's V-J Day dream of replacing Japan in the Far Eastern economic scene is responsible for much of the Chinese criticism of SCAP policy, foreign observers believe.

Commenting on this, one highly placed American official in Shanghai, was careful to point out there are no grounds for fearing that the United States, either in theory or in practice, is "backing Japan against China." America, he stressed, "is serious about the United Nations," one of whose principles is free expanding trade throughout the world.

Far East Vacuum But he admitted that if China continues to waste her energies in civil war, she is in grave danger of seeing Japan fill the Far Eastern economic vacuum. This would happen, he pointed out, in the course of Japan's natural return to self-sufficiency, quite within the framework of the Potsdam plan for that defeated nation.

Can China still cut down Japan's early lead, and outstrip her in the race for Asia's markets? The general opinion is: Yes, but only if a rapid end can be put to the civil war. And the chances of this happening appear more remote than ever.

China's trade potentialities, as pointed out recently by Sir Leslie Boyd, chairman of the British Trade Mission, are immense. But a host of economic factors, having their root cause in the civil war, are blocking trade recovery at every turn. China, as a trader, can be compared to a runner forced to skip along on one leg.

Examples are legion. China's silk producers, for instance, were originally in a favored position as compared to Japanese, due to the general world preference for the Chinese product. High labour and transportation costs, however, are such that the exporters would take a 30 per cent loss if he sold the silk at the prevailing United States market price.

Thus, while cheaper Japanese silk is being bought in the United States, a lot of Chinese silk is being stored in Shanghai godowns.

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